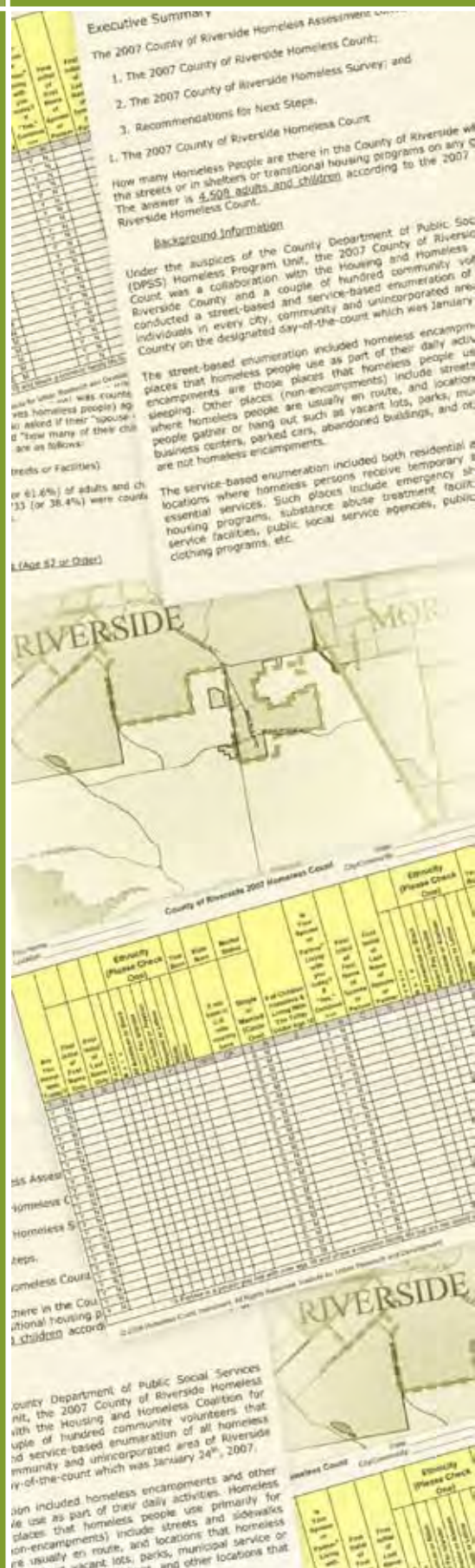


# The 2007 County of Riverside Homeless Count

September 2007



# Acknowledgements

The County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) Homeless Programs Unit (<http://dpss.co.riverside.ca.us/dpss>) was the lead entity responsible for implementing the 2007 Homeless Count. DPSS partnered with the Housing and Homeless Coalition for Riverside County which has over 100 active public and private agency participants ([www.n2ncoalition.org](http://www.n2ncoalition.org)) and consulted with the Institute for Urban Research and Development (IURD), a community-based research and development agency of the non-profit Institute for Urban Initiatives ([www.urban-initiatives.org](http://www.urban-initiatives.org)), to complete the count.

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## Selected Facts About Homelessness in Riverside County

(source: 2007 homeless count)

There are **4,508** homeless adults<sup>1</sup> and children on a given day.

### ■ Location:

- 2,775 (or 61.6%) of adults and children were counted on the streets and 1,733 (or 38.4%) were counted in facilities for a total of 4,508 persons.

### ■ Age<sup>2</sup>:

- 149 (or 4.0%) of the 3,714 adults counted were seniors age 62 or older;
- 264 (or 7.1%) of the 3,714 adults counted were youth between the ages of 18 – 24;
- 15 (or 0.4%) were unaccompanied (without parents) children between the ages of 13 – 17.

### ■ Gender:

- 2,525 (or 67.9%) were men and 1,189 (or 32.1%) were women.

### ■ Ethnicity:

- 1,689 (or 45.5%) were White; 1,258 (or 33.9%) were Hispanic or Latino; 565 (or 15.3%) were African American or Black; 82 (or 2.2%) stated other; 81 (or 2.2%) stated American Indian or Alaskan Native; and 39 (or 1.1%) stated Asian or Pacific Islander.

### ■ Children:

- 794 or 17.7% were children under the age of 18 living with a homeless parent(s) who was included in the count.

### ■ Families:

- 1,165 or 25.8% were persons in families with children including 371 adults with 794 children.

<sup>1</sup>A person was considered homeless, and thus counted, only when he/she fell within the following HUD-based definition by residing in one of the following places: a) in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings; b) in an emergency shelter; and c) in transitional housing for homeless persons.

<sup>2</sup>Categories are not mutually exclusive.

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# Executive Summary

## The 2007 County of Riverside Homeless Count



How many homeless people are there in the County of Riverside who live on the streets or in shelters or transitional housing programs on any given day? The answer is **4,508 adults and children** according to the 2007 County of Riverside Homeless Count.

### Background Information

The 2007 County of Riverside Homeless Count was a street-based and service-based enumeration of all homeless individuals in the cities, communities, and unincorporated areas of Riverside County during the designated day-of-the-count which was January 24, 2007.

The street-based enumeration included homeless encampments and other places that homeless people use as part of their daily activities. Homeless encampments are those places that homeless people use primarily for sleeping. Other places (non-encampments) include streets and sidewalks where homeless people are usually en route and locations that homeless people gather such as vacant lots, parks, municipal service or business centers, parked cars, abandoned buildings, and other locations that are not homeless encampments.

The service-based enumeration included both residential and non-residential locations where homeless persons receive temporary housing and other essential services. Such places included emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, substance abuse treatment facilities, mental health service facilities, public social service agencies, public schools, food and clothing programs, etc.

The count included a methodology that relied on a simple count instrument for recording a small amount of identifier information from each homeless adult encountered during the process. The identifier prevented a person from being included in the final tally of the count more than once. During the enumeration, counters recorded the initials, gender, ethnicity, year of birth, and state born of each individual homeless person. If the same person was encountered again counters would establish the same code.

Afterwards, the information for every person every time was loaded into a data base. The information was then used to code each person. For example, a homeless person may have the following code of “WTMW1957CA. This meant that this person’s first name began with “W”, his last name began with “T”, he was male “M”, he was White “W”, born in 1957, and born in California. If the code appeared more than once, however, this person would only be counted once in the final tally.

Identifier information for the count was generally not collected from children under the age of 18 unless they were emancipated or otherwise homeless and unaccompanied. The number of children under 18 years of age in homeless families during the designated day-of-the-count was captured by asking the adults encountered “how many children under 18 years old are living with you today?”

## Count Results

While the primary purpose of the count was to find out how many people were homeless on a given day, some demographic questions can be answered as well. The homeless count gathered limited information about adults only (see Appendix A Count Instrument). Such information included location (whether a person was counted on the streets or in a residential facility that serves homeless people) age, gender, ethnicity, and state born. Adults were also asked if their “spouse or partner were homeless and living with them” and “how many of their children were homeless and living with them.” Results are as follows:

### ■ A. Location:

- 2,775 (or 61.6%) of adults and children were counted on the streets; 1,733 (or 38.4%) were counted in facilities for a total of 4,508 persons.

### ■ B. Age<sup>3</sup>:

#### Seniors (Age 62 or Older)

- 149 (or 4.0%) of the 3,714 adults counted were seniors age 62 or older;
- 93 (or 2.5%) of the 3,714 adults counted were seniors age 65 or older;
- 22 (or 0.6%) of the 3,714 adults counted were seniors age 75 or older.

#### Youth (Ages 18 – 24)

- 264 (or 7.1%) of the 3,714 adults counted were youth between the ages of 18 – 24.

#### Unaccompanied Children (Ages 13 – 17)

- 15 (or 0.4%) were unaccompanied (without parents) children between the ages of 13 – 17.

<sup>3</sup>Categories are not mutually exclusive.

■ **C. Gender:**

- Of the 3,714 adults counted, 2,525 (or 67.9%) were men and 1,189 (or 32.1%) were women.

■ **D. Ethnicity<sup>4</sup>:**

- Of the 3,714 adults counted, 1,689 (or 45.5%) were White; 1,258 (or 33.9%) were Hispanic or Latino; 565 (or 15.3%) were African American or Black; 82 (or 2.2%) stated other; 81 (or 2.2%) stated American Indian or Alaskan Native; and 39 (or 1.1%) stated Asian or Pacific Islander.

■ **E. State Born:**

- Of the 3,714 adults counted, 1,690 (or 45.5%) were born in California.

■ **F. Children:**

- Of the 4,508 persons who were counted, 794 or 17.7% were children under the age of 18 living with a homeless parent(s) who was included in the count.<sup>5</sup>

■ **G. Household<sup>6</sup> Composition:**

**Two-Parent Families**

- There were 31 two-parent families that consisted of 62 adults and 123 children.

**Single-Parent Families**

- There were 309 single-parent families that consisted of 309 adults and 671 children.

**Couples**

- There were 143 homeless adults that stated that they were living with a spouse or partner but had no children living with them.

■ **H. Findings By Jurisdiction:**

The table below identifies the cities and communities in which homeless adults and their children were encountered during the homeless count as reported by the volunteers participating in the enumeration process.

<sup>4</sup>Ethnic categories consistent with 2000 U. S. Census data were used.

<sup>5</sup>The 794 children do not include 15 unaccompanied children (without a parent or parents) between the ages of 13 – 17 who were included with the 3,714 adults.

<sup>6</sup>The definition of household is the same as from the 2000 U.S. Census Data which is one person or more. Thus, families are defined as two persons or more.



## JURISDICTION

## PERSONS COUNTED

# %

Banning.....	102	2.3
Beaumont .....	36	0.8
Bermuda Dunes.....	2	0.0
Blythe .....	106	2.4
Cabazon .....	7	0.2
Cathedral City.....	99	2.2
Coachella.....	33	0.7
Corona.....	274	6.1
Desert Hot Springs.....	75	1.7
Glen Avon .....	1	0.0
Hemet .....	480	10.6
Highgrove .....	5	0.1
Homeland .....	8	0.2
Indio Hills .....	15	0.3
Indio .....	684	15.2
Jurupa.....	12	0.3
La Quinta .....	0	0.0
Lake Elsinore.....	115	2.6
Lake Mathews.....	1	0.0
Lakeland Village.....	13	0.3
March Air Force Base .....	131	2.9
Mead Valley.....	1	0.0
Mecca.....	71	1.6
Mesa Verde .....	10	0.2
Mira Loma .....	8	0.2
Moreno Valley.....	45	1.0
Murrieta .....	8	0.2
Norco .....	6	0.1
Palm Desert .....	12	0.3
Palm Springs .....	260	5.8
Pedley.....	1	0.0
Perris .....	379	8.4
Quail Valley.....	3	0.1
Ripley.....	4	0.1
Riverside .....	1,174	26.0
Rubidoux.....	32	0.7
School Districts .....	97	2.2
Sun City.....	20	0.4
Temecula.....	105	2.3
Thousand Palms.....	9	0.2
Valle Vista.....	20	0.4
Wildomar .....	5	0.1
Winchester.....	1	0.0
Domestic Violence Locations (Confidential) .....	38	0.8
<b>TOTALS:</b> .....	<b>4,508</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# The 2007 County of Riverside Homeless Count

## I. Introduction

On Wednesday, January 24th, 2007, 200 community volunteers from throughout the County of Riverside set out on the task of answering the question **“How many Homeless People are there in the County of Riverside on any given day?”**

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the largest source of homeless program funding, has directed that continuum of care communities (such as Riverside County) biennially perform a “one-day, point-in-time” count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals beginning “in the last week of January”. Results of the 2007 Count provides a benchmark number by which the success of our efforts to provide effective programs and services to homeless individuals and families will be measured.

The goal of the 2007 Homeless Count was to obtain an unduplicated count of homeless individuals and families on a given day in Riverside County. The comprehensive effort to identify the answer to this question included both a street-based enumeration, counting homeless individuals encountered on the streets and a service-based enumeration that counted homeless individuals staying in emergency shelters and other limited stay housing facilities as well as those utilizing programs providing emergency assistance services.

The 2007 Homeless Count involved both a street-based and service-based enumeration of all homeless individuals in the cities, communities and unincorporated areas of Riverside County on the designated day-of-the-count. The count included a methodology using a simple count instrument for recording a small amount of identifier information from each homeless adult encountered during the process. Identifier information for the count was generally not collected from children under the age of 18 unless they were emancipated or otherwise homeless and unaccompanied. The number of children under 18 years of age in homeless families during the designated day-of-the-count was captured by asking the adults encountered “how many children under 18 years old are living with you today?”



### **A. When Was the Count Conducted?**

The homeless count was conducted throughout the day on January 24, 2007. The count was carried out on the streets in the morning and through the evening. Counting continued through January 30 on the streets at places that were not included on the 24th because such places were not accessible or, in a few instances, counters were not available. Persons were only included in the overall count if they responded “yes” to the following question—“were you homeless on January 24th?” Identifier information was also collected to prevent duplication.

The count was also conducted in facilities during the day and throughout the evening on January 24th. Counting continued through January 30 in facilities and residents and homeless persons were only included in the overall count if they responded “yes” to the following question—“were you homeless on January 24th?” Identifier information was also collected to prevent duplication.

### **B. Who Was Counted?**

People counted during the 2007 Homeless Census were those individuals and members of families that were considered homeless on the designated day of the count based on the definition of homelessness provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) which provides the following definition:

“A person is considered homeless only when he/she resides in one of the places described below:

- a. in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;
- b. in an emergency shelter;
- c. in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelter.”

The street-based enumeration included homeless encampments and other places that homeless people use as part of their daily activities. Homeless encampments are those places that homeless people use primarily for sleeping. Other places (non-encampments) include streets and sidewalks where homeless people are usually en route and locations that homeless people gather such as vacant lots, parks, municipal service or business centers, parked cars, abandoned buildings, and other locations that are not homeless encampments.

The service-based enumeration included both residential and non-residential locations where homeless persons receive temporary housing and other essential services. Such places included emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, substance abuse treatment facilities, mental health service facilities, public social service agencies, public schools, food and clothing programs, etc.

### C. Who Was Not Counted?

HUD does not consider the following persons to be homeless—persons who are “doubled up<sup>7</sup>,” or persons who are “near homelessness”—but considers them to be at-risk to homelessness. Such persons were not included in the homeless count.

The County of Riverside, like many other largely populated counties, has a substantial number of households that are at-risk to homelessness. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2000, there were approximately 142,000 households consisting of more than 400,000 persons (nearly one of every five residents) who were members of a household whose annual income was less than \$25,000. There were approximately 75,000 households consisting of more than 200,000 persons whose annual income was less than \$15,000 a year.

Many of these persons can become homeless because of social structural issues such as increases in rent, loss of job, and rising health care costs. In addition, personal experiences such as domestic violence, physical disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse can cause members of a low income household or an entire household to become homeless as well. Often, one or more of these experiences factor into a household’s homeless experience.

### D. Who Carried Out the Count?

The County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) Homeless Programs Unit was the lead entity responsible for implementing the 2007 Homeless Count. DPSS partnered with the Housing and Homeless Coalition for Riverside County which has over 100 active public and private agency participants and consulted with the Institute for Urban Research and Development (IURD).

The Coalition has been coordinating the county’s continuum of care system for homeless persons since 1996. Coordination has focused on applying for funding each year to HUD for “continuum of care homeless assistance.” Coordination has also focused on implementing the annual goals and objectives that HUD requires in order to be competitive nationally for Continuum of Care homeless assistance funding. HUD required goals and objectives have included implementing homeless counts, increasing access to public assistance, and coordinating a homeless management information system among other required goals and objectives. To date, the coalition has representation from many public and private organizations including businesses, city departments, corporations, county departments, faith-based agencies, for-profit organizations, neighborhood groups, non-profit organizations, and private foundations.

<sup>7</sup>Doubled-up refers to individuals or families who are sharing permanent housing such as an apartment or house with other individuals and families.



The Institute for Urban Research and Development (IURD) is a community-based research and development agency that has completed many housing and homeless assessments including several homeless counts for cities and counties throughout Southern California. It is an agency of the Institute for Urban Initiatives which consists of several community and faith-based agencies that respond to the economic, housing, and social needs of neighborhoods, cities, and counties from local community, regional, national, international, and faith-based perspectives.

The Coalition and IURD organized 200 community volunteers to help with the count. Each city had volunteer teams that were coordinated by a team leader(s). In addition, volunteer teams were coordinated by a team leader(s) to count in the unincorporated areas of the county. Teams counted on the streets, at non-residential program sites that served homeless persons such as food programs, health care centers, and public assistance sites, and at shelters and transitional housing programs.

## II. Methodology

The count instrument was designed for enumerators to collect the following information from homeless persons encountered on the day of the count: first initial of first name, first initial of last name, gender, ethnicity, year born, and state born as noted below.

	First Initial	Last Initial	Gender	Ethnicity	Year Born	State Born
Example:	J	H	F	W	1960	CA

The methodology used during the enumeration process helped create an identifier that prevented a person from being included in the final tally of the count more than once. During the enumeration, counters recorded the initials, gender, ethnicity, year of birth, and state born of each individual homeless person. If the same person was encountered again counters would establish the same code. However, this person would only be counted once in the final tally.

The information for every person every time was loaded into a data base. The information was then used to code each person. For example, a homeless person may have the following code of "WTMW1957CA. This meant that this person's first name began with "W", his last name began with "T", he was male "M", he was White "W", born in 1957, and born in California.

Number of Person	First Initial	Last Initial	Gender	Ethnicity	Year Born	State Born
1	J	H	F	W	1960	CA
2	H	T	M	L	1953	CA
3	R	K	F	L	1972	TX
4	K	N	M	AA	1969	CA
5	F	A	M	A	1980	CA
6	J	F	M	W	1971	CA
7	J	F	M	W	1971	CA
8	S	G	F	L	1968	NY
9	D	T	M	W	1962	CA
10	O	R	M	W	1959	CA

An example to illustrate how the above process worked can be found within the table above. Numbers 6 and 7 (shaded in gray) would be considered the same person. Therefore, the person would only be counted once in the final tally that answered the question “how many homeless persons are there in the County of Riverside during a given day.” If for some reason there was doubt that numbers 6 and 7 were the same person, other collected data was used to address the doubt which included marital status and number of children with you.

### III. Homeless Count Results

There are 4,508 homeless<sup>8</sup> adults and children in the County of Riverside on a given day.<sup>9</sup>

While the primary purpose of the count was to find out how many people were homeless on a given day, some demographic questions can be answered as well. The homeless count gathered limited information about adults only (see Appendix A Count Instrument). Such information included location (whether a person was counted on the streets or in a residential facility that serves homeless people) age, gender, ethnicity, and state born. Adults were also asked if their “spouse or partner were homeless and living with them” and “how many of their children were homeless and living with them.” The answers make up the core of this report.

<sup>8</sup>A person was considered homeless, and thus counted, only when he/she fell within the following HUD-based definition by residing in one of the following places: a) in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings; b) in an emergency shelter; and c) in transitional housing for homeless persons.

<sup>9</sup>This report recognizes that there was an undercount of homeless persons. There were a few reports by counters who stated that some homeless people did not want to be counted. There were also a few reports by homeless service providers who felt that they may have missed some people who came for services.



### ■ A. Location:

- 2,775 (or 61.6%) of adults and children were counted on the streets; 1,733 (or 38.4%) were counted in facilities for a total of 4,508 persons.

Counters recorded the location where a HUD defined homeless person was counted. If the person (and their children) was counted on the streets—in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings—the person was included in the street category. Persons counted in non-residential service facilities – food programs, social service agencies, etc. – were also included in the street category.

If a person was counted in a shelter (including domestic violence shelters), the person was included in the facility category. A shelter was defined as an overnight facility that allows residents to stay up to 90 days. Please note that persons counted in winter shelters were included in the street category. A winter shelter is a seasonal residential program in which persons stay on a night-by-night basis. Also, persons who received hotel/motel vouchers for five (5) days or less were also included in the street category.

If a person was counted in a transitional housing program, the person was included in the facility category. A transitional housing program was defined as an overnight facility that allows residents to stay up to two (2) years. This definition is consistent with the HUD definition for transitional housing.

As noted in Section II Methodology an identifier was created for each homeless adult. Counters recorded the initials, gender, ethnicity, year of birth, and state born of each individual homeless person. An example of an identifier is WTMW1957CA. If the same person was encountered again counters would establish the same code. However, this person (and their children) would only be counted once in the final tally. Please note that if a person was counted twice—once in a facility and once on the streets—the person was counted once and included in the facility category. If a person was counted more than twice and included at least once in a facility, the person was included in the facility category.

### ■ B. Age<sup>10</sup>:

#### Seniors (Age 62 or Older)

- 149 (or 4.0%) of the 3,714 adults counted were seniors age 62 or older;
- 93 (or 2.5%) of the 3,714 adults counted were seniors age 65 or older;
- 22 (or 0.6%) of the 3,714 adults counted were seniors age 75 or older.

Of the 3,714 adults counted<sup>11</sup>, 4.0% or 149 were seniors age 62 or older, 2.5% or 93 were age 65 or older, and 0.6% or 22 were age 75 or older.

<sup>10</sup>Categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>11</sup>The 3,714 adults counted includes 15 unaccompanied (without parents) teenagers between the ages of 13 and 17. These children are distinct from the 282 children under the age of 18 who were accompanied (with parents).

**Youth (Ages 18 – 24)**

- 264 (or 7.1%) of the 3,714 adults counted were youth between the ages of 18 – 24.

Of the 3,714 adults counted, 7.1% or 264 were youth between the ages of 18 – 24.

**Unaccompanied Children (Ages 13 – 17)**

- 15 (or 0.4%) were unaccompanied (without parents) children between the ages of 13 – 17.

Of the 1,679 persons counted, 15 or 0.4% were actually teenagers between the ages of 13 – 17 who were unaccompanied (without parents). These children are distinct from the 794 children under the age of 18 who were accompanied (with parents).

**■ C. Gender:**

- Of the 3,714 adults counted, 2,525 (or 67.9%) were men and 1,189 (or 32.1%) were women.

Gender and other identifier information were only collected for adults. This information revealed that approximately two-thirds (67.9%) of homeless adults were men and about one-third (32.1%) were women.

**■ D. Ethnicity<sup>12</sup>:**

- Of the 3,714 adults counted, 1,689 (or 45.5%) were White; 1,258 (or 33.9%) were Hispanic or Latino; 565 (or 15.3%) were African American or Black; 82 (or 2.2%) stated other; 81 (or 2.2%) stated American Indian or Alaskan Native; and 39 (or 1.1%) stated Asian or Pacific Islander.

Whites made up nearly half (45.5%) of all homeless adults and Hispanics/Latinos made up about one-third (33.9%). African Americans or Blacks made up approximately 15% of homeless adults and all other ethnic groups (including those who stated other) made up the remaining (5.5%) homeless adults.

**■ E. State Born:**

- Of the 3,714 adults counted, 1,690 (or 45.5%) were born in California.

Nearly half (45.5%) of the 3,714 adults were born in California. The remaining adults (54.5%) were born in other parts of the United States or in another country.

<sup>12</sup>Ethnic categories consisted with 2000 U. S. Census data were used.



#### ■ F. Children:

- Of the 4,508 persons who were counted, 794 or 17.7% were children under the age of 18 living with a homeless parent(s).<sup>13</sup>

There were 794 children under the age of 18 representing 17.7% of the 4,508 persons who were counted.


#### ■ G. Household<sup>14</sup> Composition

The majority of homeless individuals, nearly three-fourths (74.2%) or 3,343 persons were single adults. Slightly more than one-fourth (25.8%) or 1,134 homeless persons were members of families with children — 371 parents and 794 children.


##### Two-Parent Families

- There were 31 two-parent families that consisted of 62 adults and 123 children.

A breakdown of the 31 two-parent families by the number of children is as follows:



Number of 2-Parent Families	Number of Children in Family
3 .....	1
4 .....	2
4 .....	3
7 .....	4
7 .....	5
5 .....	6
1 .....	7



##### Single-Parent Families


- There were 309 single-parent families that consisted of 309 adults and 671 children.

<sup>13</sup>The 794 children do not include 15 unaccompanied children (without a parent or parents) between the ages of 13 – 17 who were included with the 3,714 adults.

<sup>14</sup>The definition of household is the same as from the 2000 U.S. Census Data which is one person or more. Thus, families are defined as two persons or more.



A breakdown of the 309 single-parent families by the number of children is as follows:



Number of Single-Parent Families	Number of Children in Family
93.....	1
129.....	2
47.....	3
29.....	4
7.....	5
4.....	7

#### Couples

- There were 143 homeless adults that stated that they were living with a spouse or partner but had no children living with them.


While a family was defined as a one or two parent household with child(ren), it is worth noting that there were 143 homeless adults that stated that they were living with a spouse or partner but had no children living with them.

## IV. Findings By Jurisdiction

This section provides findings by incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions. Findings include the total number of persons counted and a breakdown of the limited data collected from adults such as location, age, gender, ethnicity, state born, children, and family composition.

It is important to note that the city or community identified was simply where that adult was encountered at that particular point-in-time. The city or community in which an individual was encountered does not necessarily represent where that individual was sleeping at the time or the community where they originally became homeless. Where a homeless individual was encountered for the census was significantly affected by the availability of services - such as temporary housing facilities, social service offices, substance abuse and mental health treatment programs and locations providing food, clothing and other essential services – located in certain communities.

The table below identifies the cities and communities in which homeless adults and their children were encountered during the 2007 Homeless Count as reported by the volunteers participating in the enumeration process.

JURISDICTION	PERSONS COUNTED	
	#	%
Banning.....	102	2.3
Beaumont .....	36	0.8
Bermuda Dunes.....	2	0.0
Blythe .....	106	2.4
Cabazon .....	7	0.2
Cathedral City.....	99	2.2
Coachella.....	33	0.7
Corona.....	274	6.1
Desert Hot Springs.....	75	1.7
Glen Avon .....	1	0.0
Hemet .....	480	10.6
Highgrove .....	5	0.1
Homeland .....	8	0.2
Indio Hills .....	15	0.3
Indio.....	684	15.2
Jurupa.....	12	0.3
La Quinta .....	0	0.0
Lake Elsinore.....	115	2.6
Lake Mathews.....	1	0.0
Lakeland Village.....	13	0.3
March Air Force Base .....	131	2.9
Mead Valley.....	1	0.0
Mecca.....	71	1.6
Mesa Verde .....	10	0.2
Mira Loma .....	8	0.2
Moreno Valley.....	45	1.0
Murrieta .....	8	0.2
Norco .....	6	0.1
Palm Desert .....	12	0.3
Palm Springs .....	260	5.8
Pedley.....	1	0.0
Perris .....	379	8.4
Quail Valley.....	3	0.1
Ripley.....	4	0.1
Riverside .....	1,174	26.0
Rubidoux.....	32	0.7
School Districts .....	97	2.2
Sun City.....	20	0.4
Temecula.....	105	2.3
Thousand Palms.....	9	0.2
Valle Vista.....	20	0.4
Wildomar .....	5	0.1
Winchester.....	1	0.0
Domestic Violence Locations (Confidential) .....	38	0.8
<b>TOTALS:</b> .....	<b>4,508</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Appendix A

[illegible]